

# Trailer Park Annual Drinking Report

## Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate measures to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

Your Tribal water supply originates as water beneath the surface of the earth. This is called groundwater. Groundwater is naturally filtered as it travels through soils and rocks. Our Tribe has one well located at the NW corner of the Trailer Park, next to lot #16 which pumps this water back to the surface where we may drink it.

## Source water assessment and its availability

The Source Water Assessment has been completed and is posted and available at the Menominee Tribe Utility.

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled

water which must provide the same protection for public health

### How can I get involved?

We encourage you to become involved in the Tribal water issues. Please join us for our monthly meetings held on the second Tuesday of the month at the Menominee Tribal Boardroom located in the Menominee Tribal Office. We also invite you to call us at any time.

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

	MCLG	MCL,						
	or	TT, or	Your	Range	Sample			
Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (pph)	0	10	0.86	NA		2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.012	NA		2006	No	Discharge of drilling waste Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.088	NA		2006	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.4	NX		2003	No	Erosion of natural deposits
			Your	Sample	# Samples		Exceeds	
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Water	Date	Exceeding AL		AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	2004	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.002	2004	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Unit Descriptions**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or <b>expected</b> risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce <i>the</i> level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant <b>which</b> , if exceeded, triggers treatment or <b>other</b> requirements which a <b>water</b> system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: <b>State</b> or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level <b>goal</b> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial <b>contaminants</b> .
MRDL	MRDL: <b>Maximum</b> residual disinfectant <b>level</b> . The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is <b>necessary</b> control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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